Navy Localized Messages
NRD Nashville

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Global Force for Good Key Messages

The below messages are the overall Global Force for Good key messages that you are referencing when talking to recruits

America's Navy is a global force for good…and good can take many forms:

- Bombs on terrorist hide outs
- Bullets to protect innocent civilians against extremists
- Bottles of water to those in need after an earthquake
- Bachelor's degree (advanced training and education)

We protect and defend freedom around the world, and we also offer great opportunities for a great career.

And, remember…. our CNO's tenets:

Warfighting first, operate forward, be ready

All good things take GREAT people

70-80-90-100 Key Messages

You are also using the 70-80-90-100 messages more frequently in your talking points, in media interviews and when speaking to potential recruits

Sailors serve:

- From the sea…**on the land**
- In ships…**on the water**
- In submarines…**under the water**
- In planes and helicopters…**over the water**

70 – percent of the Earth's surface is covered by water
80 – percent of the world's people live near the ocean
90 – percent of all international trade travels by the sea
100 – America's Navy is always 100% on watch

Our mission is to meet America's threats far away, so those threats cannot harm us here.

Recruiting Key Messages

We have helped you localize the below messages to help you communicate the strength of the Navy across NRD Nashville

Key Message 1: Forging leaders

- The Navy is more than just a top 50 employer – we forge leaders, allowing regular people to do spectacular things that will shape their future.

Key Message 2: Preparing you for lifelong success

- The Navy not only offers a greater diversity of career choices than any other branch of the services, but it also allows you to achieve educational opportunities before, during or after your Navy career, preparing you for lifelong success

Key Message 3: Making a difference

- The Navy takes you beyond the books to a world of experiences that make a difference to your country and to the world.

Key Message 4: Recruiting a Sailor, Retaining a Family

- The Navy recognizes the demands you face as a Sailor and provides timely and effective family support programs ensuring the welfare of your family - enabling you to serve and excel.

Localized Recruiting Key Messages

Key Message 1: Forging leaders

- The Navy is a far-reaching force and it has strength in Tennessee, with nearly 5,000 Sailors, Officers and civilians stationed here, serving their country and doing spectacular things. (*This is an example for the entire state – you would tailor this for each state in your NRD and provide the number of Sailors, Officers and civilians stationed currently so that the public is aware of the Navy presence.)*
- The Navy forges true leaders such as Petty Officer First Class xx who not only serves his country as a Recruiter, recruiting the best and brightest talent for America's Navy, but also contributes his time to his local community, conducting coat drives for the poor. *(This is an example you can tailor per rank, per recruiting rating, per local humanitarian/service project.)*
- The Navy is more than just a top 50 employer – it's a calling – where we forge leaders such as LCDR xx who recruits Medical Officers to go out and use their experience and skills to serve their country – their patients. (*This is an example where you can swap the priority recruiting rating you want to profile – whether it be Medical, Dental, etc.*)
- We are proud that our Navy reflects the face of America and harnesses true diversity. In NRD Nashville, we employ xx* Hispanic, African American and Asian Pacific Islander Sailors and Officers. We need more diversity in our officer ranks. Within 10 years, the Navy's ranks will be one-third minority, and reach one half by 2050. (*You could only reference Officers instead of Sailors, or include one minority group over another, if you prefer.)*

*PLEASE CHECK WITH NRD PAO FOR LATEST PERSONNEL NUMBERS

Localized Recruiting Key Messages

Key Message 2: Preparing you for lifelong success

- A world beyond everyday caring. More than 4,300 physicians, 1,200 dentists and 3,900 nurses provide world-class, hands-on care in the United States Navy serving those in need. We are always searching for the best and brightest, offering tuition assistance and recruiting from top universities such as Georgia State and East Tennessee State University to join the military ranks. (*This is an example focusing on medical and calling out a few universities in NRD Nashville – tailor this message to the schools you recruit from and give examples of the tuition assistance available.*)
- As a member of the Navy Medical Corps, you may serve in some of the most dynamic environments imaginable while furthering your expertise among 30 specialty areas, and pursuing your true passion for helping others, thus becoming a part of the Navy's mission as a global force for good. We are searching for the best and brightest to be part of something far bigger than the community you serve, and are recruiting from top universities such as the University of Alabama, University of Mississippi Medical Center and University of Arkansas, among many others. (*This is an example of showing the strength of the Medical Corps and making it relevant to your local NRD – tailor the universities you are recruiting from and add any recruiting bonuses you give to Medical Officers.)*
- America's Navy offers hundreds of career opportunities in dozens of exciting fields. Whether you're seeking a position as a Navy Physician or a Dentist, you will find unrivaled training and opportunities with the chance to achieve your education before, during or after your Navy career. *(This is an example of profiling some of the priority recruiting ratings.)*

*PLEASE CHECK WITH NRD PAO FOR LATEST PERSONNEL NUMBERS

Localized Recruiting Key Messages

Key Message 3: Making a difference

- Many young men and women join the Navy to assist in humanitarian missions. These missions take place throughout the world. The Navy can deploy a floating hospital with doctors and dentists that can respond to any crisis worldwide. Here in Tennessee, we are interested in recruiting men and women to join us in this mission.. *(When tailoring this message, include the specific region or area.)*
- Every day our Navy men and women in uniform across the globe play an important role in keeping peace. And in Little Rock this weekend, our Sailors' mission was to bring smiles to the faces of the children at Arkansas Children's Hospital, simply by playing board games – some of the Sailors' very own childhood favorites. *(This is an example of tying the Global Force for Good message to what Sailors are doing locally – insert different examples that make sense relative to the events going on in your district.)*
- The community of Nashville, along with the rest of the American people have high expectations of the United States Navy, and the Navy consistently exceeds these expectations by providing the necessary tools and training for all Navy personnel to do their job. *(This is an example of localizing this message to make it relevant to the people of Tennessee, or the people of Kentucky, etc.)*

Localized Recruiting Key Messages

Key Message 4: Recruiting a Sailor, Retaining a Family

- The United States Navy provides a support network of relevant services and links Navy families with these services through a variety of tools such as Fleet and Family Support Centers, social media – including Facebook, Twitter and NAVYForMoms.com and the Command Ombudsman program – a family's direct link to the command. For Navy families in Nashville, please reach out to your local Fleet and Family Support Center or network with fellow Navy moms and wives on NAVYForMoms.com. *(When tailoring this message, include the specific region or area.)*
- Thank you to our Navy families in Arkansas. The Navy recognizes the demands you face as a Sailor and is committed to ensuring the welfare of your family. (*When tailoring this message, include the specific region or area.)*

Georgia Data Points

- The United States is increasing U.S. exports in the coming years with aggressive goals, and with 95 percent of the world's consumers outside U.S. borders, increasing exports is an important way to spur the economy. The Navy plays a critical role in achieving these objectives.
- **16** of the Fortune 500 ranked companies are based in cities in Georgia with Home Depot, United Parcel Service, Coca-Cola and Delta Air Lines ranked in the top 100 (ranked in revenues): Home Depot, United Parcel Service, Coca-Cola, Delta Air Lines, Aflac, Southern, Genuine Parts, SunTrust Banks, First Data, AGCO, Rock-Tenn, HD Supply, Coca-Cola Enterprises, Newell Rubbermaid, NCR, Mohawk Industries.
- The Navy has a presence in Georgia, including the SUBASE Kings Bay and 11,000 Navy personnel employed including active duty and civilian personnel. The importance the Navy plays through making the waterways safe for exports is critical to the state and national economy. It's a chain reaction – the Navy makes it possible for goods to be delivered overseas, including Georgia's export shipments of merchandise which totaled $36.1 billion in 2012.
- A total of 14,662 companies exported from Georgia locations in 2011. Of those, 13,037 (88.9 percent) were small and medium-sized enterprises, with fewer than 500 employees. SMEs generated nearly one-third (31.7 percent) of Georgia's total exports of merchandise in 2011.

Georgia Data Points

- Georgia received $831,349 in federal funding through the Small Business Administration's State Trade Export Promotion (STEP) grant program, designed to support local and state businesses' efforts to overcome obstacles that stand in the way of accessing foreign markets.
  - As part of the Georgia Reaching Out Worldwide (G.R.O.W.) program, the Georgia Department of Economic Development (GDEcD) will offer exhibit space at selected targeted trade shows throughout the world to eligible small business concerns (ESBCs) at substantially reduced rates.
  - GDEcD will also lead a number of trade missions of Georgia companies to a variety of countries, assisting approximately 70 ESBCs with these outbound foreign trade activities, and anticipating $2,245,000 in total projected sales.
  - GDEcD will also bring international buyers, manufacturers, and country-specific trade experts for one-on-one meetings with ESBCs as part of the "G.R.O.W. Regional Initiative. GDEcD anticipates total projected sales of $200,000 arising from these ESBC activities
- Export-supported jobs linked to manufacturing accounted for an estimated 6 percent of Georgia's total private-sector employment. Over one-fifth (21.3 percent) of all manufacturing workers in Georgia depended on exports for their jobs (2011 data latest available).
- Top 10 contractors receiving the largest contract awards (fiscal year 2009):
  - Lockheed Martin Corporation - $1,412,561
  - General Dynamics Corporation - $335,820
  - Hochtief AG - $333,359
  - Datapath Inc - $256,860
  - Eagle Group International, LLC - $169,679
  - Walbridge Aldinger Company - $150,598
  - W P P Group PLC - $127,577
  - Georgia Tech Research Corporation - $124,427
  - Kipper Tool Company, INC - $97,714
  - Hensel Phelps/Kiewit, A Joint - $94,097

Georgia Data Points

- The state's largest market was Canada. Georgia posted merchandise exports of $6.7 billion to Canada in 2012, 18.7 percent of the state’s total merchandise exports. Canada was followed by China ($3.7 billion), Mexico ($2.3 billion), Singapore ($1.4 billion), and Japan ($1.3 billion).
- The state's largest merchandise export category is transportation equipment, which accounted for $8.6 billion of Georgia's total merchandise exports in 2012. Other top merchandise exports are machinery ($4.8 billion), chemicals ($3.5 billion), paper ($3.4 billion), and food & kindred products ($2.6 billion).
- In 2012, the metropolitan area of Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta exported $18.2 billion in merchandise, 50.4 percent of Georgia's total merchandise exports. Other major metropolitan areas in Georgia that exported in 2012 included Savannah ($4.1 billion), Brunswick ($614 million), Dalton ($498 million) and Hinesville-Fort Steward ($389 million).

Georgia Data Points

- Top Medical Schools
  - Emory University (#21, U.S. News Best Medical Schools: Research, #40, U.S. News Best Medical Schools: Primary Care, Atlanta, Georgia)
  - Georgia Health Sciences University (#63, U.S. News Best Medical Schools: Primary Care, #69 U.S. News Best Medical Schools: Research, Augusta, Georgia)
  - Mercer University – (Macon, Georgia)
  - Morehouse School of Medicine* -- (Atlanta, Georgia)
- Top Engineering Schools
  - Georgia Institute of Technology* (#4, U.S. News Best Engineering Grad Schools, Atlanta, Georgia)
  - University of Georgia (#114, U.S. News Best Engineering Grad Schools, Athens, Georgia)
- Top Chaplain Schools
  - Emory University – (Atlanta, Georgia)
  - Mercer University – (Macon, Georgia)
  - Covenant College – (Lookout Mountain, Georgia)
  - Shorter College – (Rome, Georgia)
  - Brewton-Parker College – (Mount Vernon, Georgia)

*Indicates university with NROTC program

Georgia Data Points

- Two vessels have borne the name USS *Georgia* including:
  - USS *Georgia* (BB-15), 1906-1923 a 14,948-ton *Virginia* class battleship built at Bath, Maine, was commissioned in September 1906. She was a unit of the Atlantic Fleet and participated in routine operations. In December 1907, she left Hampton Roads, Virginia, with other Atlantic Fleet battleships to begin the World cruise of the "Great White Fleet." She visited ports in the West Indies, South America, Mexico, the U.S. west coast, the western Pacific, Asia and the Mediterranean before returning to Hampton Roads in February 1909. Recommissioned in April 1917, *Georgia* was employed on training duties during most of World War I, shifting to convoy escort missions in September 1918. In July 1919, she sailed through the Panama Canal to join the Pacific Fleet. She was placed out of commission at Mare Island, California, in June 1920. She remained inactive until November 1923, when she was sold for scrapping.
  - USS *Georgia* (SSGN-729), is the fourth *Ohio* class submarine and the third ship to bear the name of this grand state, one of the thirteen original states of the Union. The keel laying ceremony occurred on 7 April 1979 and was presided over by First Lady Rosalyn Carter, wife of President Jimmy Carter, both Georgia natives. The ceremony took place the same day that the USS *Ohio*, the lead ship of the class, was launched. Mrs. Carter's initials can still be seen on the ship's keel. The USS *Georgia* was commissioned on 11 February 1984 at Naval Underwater Sound Center. Commissioning Officer was Admiral James D. Watkins, Chief of Naval Operations. In January 1985, she started her first strategic deterrent patrol and was awarded a Meritorious Unit Commendation for operations from September 1983 to May 1986. She was awarded the Commander, Submarine Squadron 17 Battle Efficiency “E” in 2001.

Georgia Data Points

- Georgia is proud to be home to 21 Medal of Honor recipients that span from the Civil War to World War II:
  - Gunner's Mate George W. Leland received a Medal of Honor for his extraordinary heroism in action while serving on board the USS *Lehigh* on 16 November 1863. He had the hazardous task of freeing the *Lehigh*, which had been grounded and was under heavy enemy fire from Fort Moultrie. Rowing the small boat which was used in the hazardous task of transferring ropes from the *Lehigh* to the *Nahant*, Gunner's Mate Leland twice succeeded in making the trip, only to find that each had been in vain when the ropes were cut by enemy fire.
  - Lieutenant Jackson Charles Pharris received a Medal of Honor for risking his life above and beyond the call of duty while aboard the USS *California* during World War II. During the attack on Pearl Harbor, Lt. Pharris was in charge of the ordnance repair party on the third deck when the first Japanese torpedo struck almost directly under his station. He was stunned and severely injured by a concussion which hurled him to the overhead. He acted on his own initiative and set up a hand-supply ammunition train for the anti-aircraft guns and repeatedly risked his life to enter flooding compartments and drag to safety unconscious shipmates who had been submerged in oil. In doing so, he saved many of his shipmates from death and was largely responsible for keeping the *California* in action during the attack.

Alabama Data Points

- The United States is increasing U.S. exports in the coming years with aggressive goals, and with 95 percent of the world's consumers outside U.S. borders, increasing exports is an important way to spur the economy. The Navy plays a critical role in achieving these objectives.
- **One** of the Fortune 500 ranked companies is based in a city in Alabama (ranked in revenues):
  - Regions Financial
- The Navy has a visibly low presence in Alabama with almost 1,800 Navy personnel employed, including active duty and civilian personnel. However, the importance the Navy plays through making the waterways safe for exports is critical to the state and national economy. It's a chain reaction – the Navy makes it possible for goods to be delivered overseas, including Alabama's export shipments of merchandise which in 2012 totaled $19.6 billion.
- A total of 3,822 companies exported goods from Alabama locations in 2011. Of those, 3,133 (82 percent) were small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), with fewer than 500 employees. SMEs generated nearly one-fifth (19 percent) of Alabama's total exports of merchandise in 2011.
- Alabama received $368,414 in federal funding through the Small Business Administration's State Trade Export Promotion (STEP) grant program, designed to support local and state businesses' efforts to overcome obstacles that stand in the way of accessing foreign markets
  - The STEP program will coordinate with the Alabama International Trade Division (ITD) to educate Alabama small businesses on the markets of China/Korea, Singapore/Malaysia and France. During FY 2013, the ITD will lead trade missions comprised of small businesses to these countries utilizing the Gold Key Services of the U.S. Commercial Service.

Alabama Data Points

- Export-supported jobs linked to manufacturing accounted for an estimated 9 percent of Alabama's total private-sector employment. One-quarter (25.3 percent) of all manufacturing workers in Alabama depended on exports for their jobs (2011 data latest available).
- Top 10 contractors receiving the largest contract awards (fiscal year 2009) (in thousands):
  - The Boeing Company - $1,674,477
  - N.V. Koninklijke Nederlandsche - $494,697
  - Army Fleet Support, LLC - $402,167
  - JVYS - $287,799
  - Austal USA, LLC - $287,421
  - Lockheed Martin Corporation - $250,626
  - Computer Sciences Corporation - $229,824
  - Northrop Grumman Corporation - $227,497
  - Washington Group International - $216,828
  - Document and Packaging Brokers - $193,838
- The state's largest export market was Canada. Alabama posted merchandise exports of $4 billion to Canada in 2012, 20.2 percent of the state’s total merchandise exports. Canada was followed by Germany ($2.5 billion), China ($2.4 billion), Mexico ($2 billion), and Japan ($809 million).

Alabama Data Points

- The state's largest merchandise export category was transportation equipment, which accounted for $7.7 billion of Alabama's total merchandise exports in 2012. Other top merchandise exports were chemicals ($2.6 billion), minerals and ores ($1.8 billion), primary metal manufactures ($1.4 billion), and machinery ($1 billion).
- In 2012, the following metropolitan areas in Alabama recorded merchandise exports: Birmingham-Hoover ($1.9 billion), Mobile ($1.9 billion), Montgomery ($1.8 billion), Huntsville ($1.5 billion), Decatur ($644 million), Auburn-Opelika ($434 million), Dothan ($277 million), Anniston-Oxford ($201 million), Florence-Muscle Shoals ($140 million), and Gadsden ($31 million).

Alabama Data Points

- Top Medical Schools
  - University of Alabama – Birmingham (#12, U.S. News Best Medical Schools: Primary Care, #31, U.S. News Best Medical Schools: Research)
  - University of South Alabama – (Mobile, Alabama)
- Top Engineering Schools
  - Auburn University* (#67, U.S. News Best Engineering Grad Schools)
  - University of Alabama – Huntsville (#88, U.S. News Best Engineering Grad Schools)
  - University of Alabama (#109, U.S. News Best Engineering Grad Schools, Tuscaloosa, Alabama)
  - University of Alabama – Birmingham (#126, U.S. News Best Engineering Grad Schools)
  - Tuskegee University*
- Top Chaplain Schools
  - Spring Hill College – (Mobile, Alabama)
  - Huntingdon College – (Montgomery, Alabama)
  - Judson College – (Marion, Alabama)
  - Samford University – (Birmingham, Alabama)

*Indicates university with NROTC program

Alabama Data Points

- Seven ships have borne the name USS *Alabama* including:
  - The first USS *Alabama* - one of the "nine ships to rate not less than 74 guns each" authorized by Congress on 29 April 1816—was laid down in June 1819 at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. In keeping with the policy of the 74-gun ships-of-the-line being maintained in a state of readiness for launch, the *Alabama* remained on the stocks at Portsmouth for almost four decades, in a state of preservation—much like part of a "mothball fleet" of post-World War II years. Needed for service during the Civil War, the ship was completed, but her name was changed to *New Hampshire* on 28 October 1863.
  - The second USS *Alabama*—a wooden-hull sidewheel steamer built in 1838 at Baltimore, Md.—apparently operated under the aegis of the War Department during the War with Mexico (1846-1848), carrying troops that participated in the capture of Veracruz. After the close of hostilities, the War Department transferred *Alabama* to the Navy Department pursuant to the Act of Congress of 3 March 1849. She was sold at auction in October 1849. Records of her naval service (if any) have not been found. It does not appear that she did in fact serve in the United States Navy, since her name does not appear in any contemporary listings of naval vessels, nor do any deck logs exist. She was ultimately lost, stranding on Gun Key, in the Bahamas, on 12 July 1852.
  - The third USS *Alabama* (1861-1865), which was later the civilian steamship *Alabama* (1850-1861, 1865-1878), was a 1261-ton wooden side-wheel steamer, built at New York City in 1850 and operated thereafter in commercial service in the western Atlantic. The U.S. Army used her as a transport during the spring and early summer of 1861, and she was purchased by the Navy at the beginning of August 1861. Commissioned as USS *Alabama* at the end of September 1861, she was attached to the large naval force preparing to seize Port Royal, South Carolina, for use as a base for blockading the southern seacoast. During 1861 and most of 1862, *Alabama* continued to enforce the blockade. She served with the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron during the Civil War. Her final active service was performed cruising along the mid-Atlantic coast. She was decommissioned at Philadelphia in mid-June 1865 and sold less than a month later. She soon resumed civilian employment, with no change in name, and remained in merchant service until destroyed by fire in 1878.

Alabama Data Points

- Continued…:
  - The fourth USS *Alabama* (BB-8), 1900-1921, was a 11,565-ton *Illinois* class battleship, built in Philadelphia and commissioned in October 1900. During the next seven years, she primarily operated along the U.S. East Coast and in the Caribbean area, taking part in the exercises and gunnery practice that were the main tasks of battleships in peacetime. After a long journey ended in October 1908, she went into reserve. Before recommissioning in April 1912, she was modernized, receiving new "cage" masts and other modifications that greatly altered her appearance. The battleship was often in reserve over the next five years, but undertook occasional training cruises in the western Atlantic. Alabama's seagoing service ended in August 1919, though she was not placed out of commission until May 1920. In September 1921 the now-obsolete battleship was transferred to the War Department for use as an aerial bombing target. As a result of damage received at the hands of Army aviators, she sank in Chesapeake Bay on 27 September 1921. Her wreck was sold in March 1924 and later raised and scrapped.
  - The fifth USS *Alabama* was a 69-foot motor boat built in 1906 at South Boston, Mass., by George Lawley and Sons—and inspected by the Navy in the summer of 1917. Records indicate that on 25 July 1917 the Navy concluded an agreement with her owners, the American and British Manufacturing Co., Bridgeport, Conn., for possible future acquisition of the boat. By the terms of that agreement, *Alabama*—assigned the designation SP-1052—-was "enrolled in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve." All indications are, however, that she never saw actual naval service, possibly remaining "enrolled" in a reserve capacity, since she does not appear on contemporary lists of commandeered, chartered, or leased small craft actually used by the Navy during World War I.

Alabama Data Points

- Continued…:
  - The sixth USS *Alabama* (BB-60), 1942-1964, a 35,000 ton *South Dakota* class battleship, was built at the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Virginia. Commissioned in August 1942, she operated along the U.S. east coast in late 1942 and early 1943 and was then stationed in the North Atlantic to guard against the threat of raids by German heavy ships. *Alabama* was transferred to the Pacific in August 1943. Following overhaul and training in January-April 1945, the battleship rejoined the fleet for operations in the Western Pacific, including attacks on the Japanese home islands. She took part in the occupation of Japan and the return of veterans to the United States in August-October 1945. She decommissioned at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Washington, in January 1947 and remained in reserve until struck from the Naval Vessel Register in June 1962. Two years later, she was turned over to the State of Alabama. Since September 1964, Alabama has been berthed at Mobile, Alabama, as a memorial to those who served and sacrificed during World War II.
  - The seventh USS *Alabama* (SSBN 731), is the sixth *Trident* class nuclear powered Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine. The keel was laid 14 October 1980, and the crew was formed in July 1983. On 19 May 1984, Mrs. Barbara Dickinson, wife of The Honorable William L. Dickinson, United States Representative from Alabama, christened *Alabama* during launching ceremonies held in Groton, Connecticut. On 25 May 1985, she was commissioned at Naval Underwater Systems Center, New London, Connecticut. The ship then commenced shakedown operations and underwent a series of shipwide inspections. The Blue crew completed a Demonstration and Shakedown Operation (DASO) and launched the ship's first *Trident* (C-4) missile. In July 1985, the Gold crew relieved the Blue crew and completed the shakedown schedule. In April 1986, both crews completed the first refit at Submarine Base, Bangor, and the Blue crew subsequently conducted the first USS *Alabama* Strategic Patrol. The Gold crew conducted its first patrol in the Summer/Fall of 1986. The USS *Alabama* was selected for the FY95 U.S. Strategic Command "Omaha" Trophy.

Alabama Data Points

- Alabama is proud to be home to 21 Medal of Honor recipients that span from the Civil War to the Vietnam War:
  - Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson received a Medal of Honor for extraordinary heroism and uncommon valor in action in connection with the sinking of the USS *Merrimac* at the entrance to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, 3 June 1898. Despite persistent fire from the enemy fleet, Lieutenant Hobson distinguished himself by extraordinary courage and carried out this operation at the risk of his own personal safety.
  - Gunner's Mate First Class Osmond Kelly Ingram received a Medal of Honor for extraordinary heroism in the occasion of the torpedoing of the USS *Cassin*, off the coast near Mind Head, Ireland, on 15 October 1917. While the *Cassin* was searching for the submarine, Gunner's Mate First Class Ingram sighted the torpedo coming, and realizing that it might strike the ship, ran with the intention of releasing the depth charges before the torpedo could reach the *Cassin*. The torpedo struck the ship before he could accomplish his purpose and Ingram was killed by the explosion. His life was sacrificed in an attempt to save the ship and his shipmates, as the damage to the ship would have been much less if he had been able to release the depth charges.
  - Commander David S. McCampbell received a Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Commander, Air Group FIFTEEN (AG-15), attached to the USS *Essex* (CV-9), during combat against enemy Japanese aerial forces in the first and second battles of the Philippine Sea. An inspiring leader, fighting boldly in the face of terrific odds, CDR McCampbell led his fighter planes against a force of 80 Japanese carrier-based aircraft bearing down on our fleet on 19 June 1944. He personally destroyed seven hostile planes during this single engagement in which the outnumbering attack force was utterly routed and virtually annihilated. Fighting desperately but with superb skill against such overwhelming airpower, he shot down nine Japanese planes and, completely disorganizing the enemy group, forced the remainder to abandon the attack before a single aircraft could reach the fleet. His great personal valor and spirit of aggression under extremely perilous combat conditions reflect the highest credit upon Commander McCampbell and the United States Naval Service.

Mississippi Data Points

- The United States is increasing U.S. exports in the coming years with aggressive goals, and with 95 percent of the world's consumers outside U.S. borders, increasing exports is an important way to spur the economy and the Navy plays a critical role in achieving these objectives.
- There are no Fortune 500 ranked companies based in cities in Mississippi.
- The Navy has a visible presence in Mississippi with almost 5,000 Navy personnel employed, including active duty and civilian personnel and assets such as NAS Meridian and Naval Construction Battalion Center Gulfport. The importance the Navy plays through making the waterways safe for exports is critical to the state and national economy. It's a chain reaction – the Navy makes it possible for goods to be delivered overseas, including Mississippi's export shipments of merchandise which in 2012 totaled $11.8 billion.
- Mississippi received $739,460 in federal funding through the Small Business Administration's State Trade Export Promotion (STEP) grant program, designed to support local and state businesses' efforts to overcome obstacles that stand in the way of accessing foreign markets.
  - The Mississippi STEP plans include: (1) a STEP marketing program, (2) a targeted overseas marketing program, and (3) selected clusters for export promotion. The two primary goals of this project are increasing the number of new to export or new to market firms and increasing export sales from these firms to targeted, viable markets.
- A total of 2,056 companies exported goods from Mississippi locations in 2011. Of those, 1,569 (76.3 percent) were small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), with fewer than 500 employees.

Mississippi Data Points

- SMEs generated over one-sixth (16.5 percent) of Mississippi's total exports of merchandise in 2011.
- Export-supported jobs linked to manufacturing accounted for an estimated 6.1 percent of Mississippi's total private-sector employment. One-seventh (13.6 percent) of all manufacturing workers in Mississippi depended on exports for their jobs (2011 data latest available).
- Top 10 contractors receiving the largest contract awards (fiscal year 2009) (in thousands):
  - Northrop Grumman Corporation - $1,875,383
  - L-3 Communications Holding, Inc. - $289,597
  - United States Marine, Inc. - $116,997
  - Unicor - $84,307
  - DTS Aviation Services, Inc. - $39,161
  - Computer Sciences Corporation - $37,173
  - Specpro Environmental Services - $33,063
  - Government of Singapore - $32,365
  - Mike Hooks, Inc. - $28,832
  - Applied Geo Technologies, Inc. - $21,953
- The state's largest export market was Panama. Mississippi posted merchandise exports of $2.2 billion to Panama in 2012, 18.3 percent of the state’s total merchandise exports. Panama was followed by Canada ($2 billion), Mexico ($1.2 billion), China ($863 million), and Honduras ($413 million).

Mississippi Data Points

- The state's largest merchandise export category was petroleum and coal products, which accounted for $4 billion of Mississippi's total merchandise exports in 2012. Other top merchandise exports were chemicals ($1.7 billion), computer and electronic products ($1 billion), transportation equipment ($1 billion), and paper ($762 million).
- In 2012, the following metropolitan areas in Mississippi recorded merchandise exports: Gulfport-Biloxi ($1.1 billion), Jackson ($943 million) and Hattiesburg ($316 million).

- Top Medical Schools
  - University of Mississippi* -- (Jackson, Mississippi)
- Top Engineering Schools
  - Mississippi State University (#82, U.S. News Best Engineering Grad Schools, Starkville, Mississippi)
  - University of Mississippi – (Oxford, Mississippi)
- Top Chaplain Schools
  - Southeastern Baptist College – (Laurel, Mississippi)
  - Bellhaven College – (Jackson, Mississippi)
  - Wesley Biblical Seminary – (Jackson, Mississippi)
  - Mississippi College – (Clinton, Mississippi)

*Indicates university with NROTC program

Mississippi Data Points

- Five ships have borne the name USS *Mississippi* including:
  - The first USS *Mississippi*, a side-wheel steamer, was laid down by Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1839 and built under the personal supervision of Commodore Matthew C. Perry. She was commissioned 22 December 1841 and launched several weeks later. After several years of service in the Home Squadron, during which she performed experiments crucial to the development of the steam Navy, *Mississippi* joined the West Indian Squadron in 1845 as flagship for Commodore Perry. During the Mexican War, she took part in expeditions against Alvarado, Tampico, Panuco, and Laguna do los Terminos. She returned to Norfolk for repairs 1 January 1847, then arrived in Vera Cruz 21 March carrying Perry to take command of the American Fleet. *Mississippi* cruised the Mediterranean during 1849-51, then returned to the United States to prepare for service as flagship in Commodore Perry's momentous voyage to Japan. The squadron cleared Hampton Roads 24 November 1852, for Madeira, the Cape of Good Hope, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, which was reached 4 May 1853. *Mississippi* returned to New York on 23 April 1855, and again sailed for the Far East on 19 August 1857, in support of America's burgeoning trade with the Orient. As flagship for Commodore Josiah Tatnall, she was present during the British and French attack on the Chinese forts at Taku in June 1859, and two months later she landed a force at Shanghai when the American consul requested her aid in restoring order to city, torn by civil strife. She returned to Boston in 1860, but was reactivated when the Civil War became inevitable. On 14 March 1863, she grounded while attempting to pass the forts guarding Port Hudson. Under enemy fire, every effort was made to refloat her by her commanding officer Capt. Melancthon Smith, and his executive officer, later to be famed as Admiral George Dewey. Her machinery was destroyed, her battery spiked and she was fired to prevent Confederate capture. When the flames reached her magazines, she blew up and sank.

Mississippi Data Points

- Continued…:
  - The second *Mississippi* (BB 23) was laid down 12 May 1904 by William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.and launched 30 September 1905. She was commissioned at Philadelphia Navy Yard on 1 February 1908, with Capt. J. C. Fremont in command. Following shakedown off the coast of Cuba, the new battleship returned to Philadelphia for final fitting out. On 1 July, she operated along the New England coast, until returning to Philadelphia on the 10 September. The warship was next put to sea on 16 January 1909 to represent the United States at the inauguration of the President of Cuba. *Mississippi* remained in the Caribbean until 10 February, sailing that day to join the "Great White Fleet" as it returned from its famous world cruise. On 1 March she returned to the Caribbean. The ship departed Cuban waters 1 May for a cruise up the Mississippi river. She arrived at Natchez 20 May 1909, and then proceeded five days later to Horn Island where she received a silver service from the State of Mississippi. Returning to Philadelphia 7 June, the battleship operated off the New England coast until sailing 5 January 1910 for winter exercises and war games out of Guantanamo Bay. Following exercises with the 4th Battleship Division off New England, she returned to the Philadelphia Navy Yard where she was put in the 1st Reserve 1 August 1912. *Mississippi* remained in the Atlantic Reserve Fleet at Philadelphia until detached 30 December 1913 for duty as the aeronautic station ship at Pensacola, Fla. With the outbreak of fighting in Mexico, *Mississippi* sailed on 21 April to Vera Cruz, arriving on the 24th, with the first detachment of naval aviators to go into combat. Serving as a floating base for the fledgling seaplanes and their pilots, the warship launched nine reconnaissance flights over the area during a period of 18 days, making the last flight 12 May. One month later, the battleship departed Vera Cruz for Pensacola. Serving as station ship there from 15 to 28 June, she then sailed north to Hampton Roads where she transferred her aviation gear to armored cruiser USS *North Carolina* (CA-12), 3 July 1914. *Mississippi* decommissioned at Newport News 21 July 1914, and was turned over to the Royal Hellenic Navy the same day.

Mississippi Data Points

- Continued…:
  - The third *Mississippi* (BB-41) was laid down 5 April 1915 by Newport News Shipbuilding Co., Newport News, Va and launched 25 January 1917. She was commissioned 15 December 1917, with Capt J. L. Jayne in command. Following exercises off Virginia, *Mississippi* steamed 22 March 1918 for training in the Gulf of Guacanayabo, Cuba. One month later she returned to Hampton Roads and cruised between Boston and New York until departing for winter maneuvers in the Caribbean on 31 January 1919. On 19 July she left the Atlantic seaboard and sailed for the west coast . Arriving at her new base, San Pedro, she operated along the west coast for the next four years, entering the Caribbean during the winter months for training exercises. *Mississippi* entered Norfolk Navy Yard 30 March 1931 for a modernization overhaul, departing once again on training exercises in September 1933. For the next seven years she operated off the West Coast, except for winter Caribbean cruises. Two days after the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor, *Mississippi* left Iceland for the Pacific. Arriving 22 January 1942 at San Francisco, she spent the next seven months training and escorting convoys along the coast. On 6 December 1942, after participating in exercises off Hawaii, she steamed with troop transports to the Fiji Islands, returning to Pearl Harbor 2 March 1943. On 31 January 1944 she took part In the Marshall Islands campaign, shelling Kwajalein. After the announced surrender of Japan, *Mississippi* steamed to Sagami Wan, Honshu, arriving 27 August as part of the support occupation force. She anchored in Tokyo Bay, witnessed the signing of the surrender documents, and steamed for home on 6 September 1945. She arrived 27 November at Norfolk, where she underwent conversion to AG-128, effective 15 February 1946. As part of the operational development force, she spent the last ten years of her career carrying out investigations of gunnery problems and testing new weapons, while based at Norfolk. **She helped launch the Navy into the age of the guided-missile warship when she successfully test fired the Terrier missile on 28 January 1953 off Cape Cod**. *Mississippi* decommissioned at Norfolk on 17 September 1956, and was sold for scrapping to the Bethlehem Steel Co., on 28 November, the same year.

Mississippi Data Points

- Continued…:
  - The fourth USS *Mississippi* was the third ship in the *Virginia*-class of nuclear powered guided missile cruisers. She was commissioned on 5 August 1978 at Norfolk Naval Base, Norfolk, Virginia. Former President Jimmy Carter presided over the ceremonies. Over the next three years, *Mississippi* performed tests and trials. During this time, the ship also went through its first extended training period at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. In November 1982, she departed Norfolk for her second Med Cruise. *Mississippi* supported Libyan Freedom of Navigation operations several times and spent Christmas of 1982 on patrol off Beirut in support of the USMC element deployed to the Beirut Airport. She was on the Gun Line off Beirut when the US Embassy to Lebanon was attacked with a terrorist's car bomb on 18 April 1983. The cruiser returned to Norfolk in late May of 1983. During 1990, *Mississippi* completed three law enforcement operations in the Caribbean, and in August of 1990, deployed as flagship for Commander, Multi-National Maritime Interception Force (MIF) during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. **She completed the seven-month deployment on 31 March 1991, thus setting the record for the ship with the longest operating tempo in any given period.** From May 1991 until August 1992, *Mississippi* underwent a comprehensive extended availability at Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Virginia. During this period, she received a state-of-the-art New Threat Upgrade Combat Systems Suite, which tremendously enhances *Mississippi's* ability to perform a myriad of Anti-Air Warfare functions. She also received Tomahawk and Harpoon system improvements, which increased her strike and Anti-Surface Warfare capability. The ship is currently berthed at the Naval Inactive Ship Maintenance Facility (NISMF) in Bremerton, WA, awaiting final disposal by recycling. She was homeported in Norfolk, VA.
  - The fifth USS *Mississippi* (SSN-782) is a Virginia-class Attack submarine. Her construction began at Electric Boat in December 2006. Named USS *Mississippi* on 30 January 2008, her keel was laid on 9 June 2010 and she was christened on 3 December 2011. The submarine was commissioned on 2 June 2012.

Mississippi Data Points

- Mississippi is proud to be home to 18 Medal of Honor recipients that span from the Civil War to the Vietnam War:
  - Mr. Martin Freeman received a Medal of Honor for extraordinary heroism in action as pilot of the flagship, USS *Hartford*, during action against Fort Morgan, rebel gunboats and the ram *Tennessee*, in Mobile Bay, Alabama, 5 August 1864. With his ship under enemy fire, Civilian Pilot Martin Freeman calmly remained at his station and skillfully piloted the ships into the bay. He rendered gallant service throughout the prolonged battle in which the rebel gunboats were captured or driven off, the prize ram *Tennessee* forced to surrender, and the fort successfully attacked.
  - Landsman Wilson Brown received a Medal of Honor for extraordinary heroism in action while serving on board the flagship USS *Hartford* during successful attacks against Fort Morgan, rebel gunboats and the ram *Tennessee* in Mobile Bay, Alabama, on 5 August 1864. Knocked unconscious into the hold of the ship when an enemy shellburst fatally wounded a man on the ladder above him, Landsman Brown, upon regaining consciousness, promptly returned to the shell whip on the berth deck and continued to perform his duties.
  - Lieutenant Commander James Jonas Madison (Reserve Force) received a Medal of Honor for exceptionally heroic service in a position of great responsibility as Commanding Officer of the USS Ticonderoga, when, on 4 October 1918, that vessel was attacked by an enemy submarine and was sunk. The submarine opened fire at a range of 500 yards, the first shots taking effect on the bridge and forecastle, one of the two forward guns of the Ticonderoga being disabled by the second shot. The fire was returned and the fight continued for nearly two hours. Lieutenant Commander Madison was severely wounded early in the fight, but caused himself to be placed in a chair on the bridge and continued to direct the fire and to maneuver the ship. When the order was finally given to abandon the sinking ship, he became unconscious from loss of blood, but was lowered into a lifeboat and was saved, with thirty-one others, out of a total number of 236 on board.

Kentucky Data Points

- The United States is increasing U.S. exports in the coming years with aggressive goals, and with 95 percent of the world's consumers outside U.S. borders, increasing exports is an important way to spur the economy and the Navy plays a critical role in achieving these objectives.
- **Five** of the Fortune 500 ranked companies are based in cities in Kentucky with Humana ranked in the top 100 (ranked in revenues):
  - Humana, Yum Brands, Ashland, Kindred Healthcare, General Cable
- The Navy has a relatively low presence in Kentucky with less than 1,000 Navy personnel employed, including active duty and civilian personnel. However, the importance the Navy plays through making the waterways safe for exports is critical to the state and national economy. It's a chain reaction – the Navy makes it possible for goods to be delivered overseas, including Kentucky's export shipments of merchandise which in 2012 totaled $22.1 billion.
- Kentucky received $275,802 in federal funding through the Small Business Administration's State Trade Export Promotion (STEP) grant program, designed to support local and state businesses' efforts to overcome obstacles that stand in the way of accessing foreign markets
  - Kentucky will utilize STEP funding to provide accessible market entry opportunities for Kentucky companies, promote the value of exporting, teach the skills needed to take advantage of sales, and creating concrete market entry opportunities through increased access to export development services, trade shows, and trade missions
- A total of 4,740 companies exported goods from Kentucky locations in 2011. Of those, 3,823 (80.7 percent) were small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), with fewer than 500 employees.
- SMEs generated over one-sixth (17.8 percent) of Kentucky's total exports of merchandise in 2011.

Kentucky Data Points

- Export-supported jobs linked to manufacturing accounted for an estimated 6.9 percent of Kentucky's total private-sector employment. Nearly one-quarter (23.5 percent) of all manufacturing workers in Kentucky depended on exports for their jobs (2011 data latest available).
- Top 10 contractors receiving the largest contract awards (fiscal year 2009) (in thousands):
  - HUMANA Inc. - $3,394,656
  - Raytheon Company - $462,482
  - L-3 Communications Holding, Inc. - $456,124
  - UPS Contractor Team - $302,527
  - Bechtel Group, Inc. - $248,421
  - Computer Sciences Corporation - $101,605
  - BAE Systems PLC - $52,480
  - Engineered Support Systems Inc. - $50,406
  - Boeing Sikorsky Comanche Team - $45,615
  - Lusk Mechanical Contractors, Inc. - $40,697
- The state's largest export market was Canada. Kentucky posted merchandise exports of $7.3 billion to Canada in 2012, 33.2 percent of the state’s total merchandise exports. Canada was followed by Mexico ($1.7 billion), the United Kingdom ($1.5 billion), Japan ($1.3 billion), and Brazil ($1.1 billion).
- The state's largest merchandise export category was transportation equipment, which accounted for $8.3 billion of Kentucky's total merchandise exports in 2012. Other top merchandise exports were chemicals ($4.2 billion), machinery ($1.9 billion), computer and electronic products ($1.7 billion), and electrical equipment ($754 million).

Kentucky Data Points

- In 2012, the following metropolitan areas in Kentucky recorded merchandise exports: Louisville/Jefferson County ($7.7 billion, portions of this MSA are shared with one or more other states), Lexington-Fayette ($2.5 billion),Bowling Green ($590 million), Elizabethtown ($215 million) and Owensboro ($99 million)..
- Three ships have borne the name USS *Kentucky*:
  - The first *USS Kentucky* (BB-6), a 11,520-ton *Kearsarge* class battleship, commissioned in 1900, served on the Asiatic Station between 1900 and 1904, and along the U.S. east coast and in the Caribbean area from 1905 to 1907. She was modernized between 1909 and 1912, and served as a training ship during World War I. She was decommissioned in 1920.
  - The second *USS Kentucky* (BB-66), a 45,000-ton *Iowa* class battleship, was built at the Norfolk Navy Yard, between 1942 and 1947, but never completed. The incomplete hull was launched in January 1950 to make Kentucky's building dock available for other uses. Though several schemes were entertained for completing Kentucky as a guided-missile ship, none were pursued. Her bow was removed in 1956 to repair *USS Wisconsin* (BB-64), and she was sold for scrapping in October 1958. However, Kentucky's engines remain in service to this day, powering the fast combat support ships *USS Sacramento* (AOE-1) and *USS Camden* (AOE-2).
  - The third *USS Kentucky* (SSBN 737), commissioned in 1987, is the twelfth Trident submarine. She collided with *USS San Juan* (SSN 751) in 1998 while the *USS Kentucky* was on the surface, and the *USS San Juan* was submerged. According to US Navy official data, the submarines suffered minor damage and returned to Groton Naval Base for extensive checks. There were no casualties.

Kentucky Data Points

- Top Medical Schools
  - University of Kentucky (#57, U.S. News Best Medical Schools: Primary Care, #67, U.S. News Best Medical Schools: Research, Lexington, Kentucky)
  - University of Louisville (#75, U.S. News Best Medical Schools: Research)
  - University of Pikeville
- Top Engineering Schools
  - University of Kentucky (#102, U.S. News Best Engineering Grad Schools, Lexington, Kentucky)
  - University of Louisville (#121, U.S. News Best Engineering Grad Schools)
- Top Chaplain Schools
  - Campbellsville University
  - Asbury College – (Wilmore, Kentucky)
  - The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary – (Louisville, Kentucky)
  - Kentucky Christian University – (Grayson, Kentucky)

*No NROTC programs in Kentucky

Kentucky Data Points

- Kentucky is proud to be home to 42 Medal of Honor recipients that span from the Civil War to the Vietnam War:
  - Quarter Gunner George Holt received a Medal of Honor for gallant and heroic conduct while serving on board the *USS Plymouth*, Hamburg Harbor, 3 July 1871. Jumping overboard at the imminent risk of his life, Quarter Gunner Holt, with a comrade, rescued from drowning one of a party who was thrown from a shore boat.
  - Seaman Edward William Boers received a Medal of Honor for gallant and heroic service on board the *USS Bennington*, 21 July 1905. Following the explosion of a boiler of that vessel, Seaman Boers displayed extraordinary heroism in the resulting action.
  - Watertender Edward Alvin Clary received a Medal of Honor for extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession on board the *USS Hopkins* on the occasion of the accident to one of the boilers of that vessel, 14 February 1910.

Virginia Data Points

- The United States is increasing U.S. exports in the coming years with aggressive goals, and with 95 percent of the world's consumers outside U.S. borders, increasing exports is an important way to spur the economy. The Navy plays a critical role in achieving these objectives.
- **23** of the Fortune 500 ranked companies are based in cities in Virginia with Freddie Mac and General Dynamics ranked in the top 100 (ranked in revenues):
  - Freddie Mac, General Dynamics, Northrop Grumman, Capital One Financial, AES, Altria Group, Computer Sciences, Dominion Resources, Smithfield Foods, Norfolk Southern, SAIC, Genworth Financial, CarMax, Owens & Minor, Alpha Natural Resources, NII Holdings, Dollar Tree, Amerigroup, Advance Auto Parts, MeadWestvaco, Exelis, Booz Allen Hamilton Holding, Gannett
- The Navy has a very visible presence in Virginia with nearly 73,000 Navy personnel employed, including active duty and civilian personnel and seven installations.
- The importance the Navy plays through making the waterways safe for exports is critical to the state and national economy. It's a chain reaction – the Navy makes it possible for goods to be delivered overseas, including Virginia's export shipments of merchandise which in 2012 totaled $18.3 billion.
- Virginia received $734,002 in federal funding through the Small Business Administration's State Trade Export Promotion (STEP) grant program, designed to support local and state businesses' efforts to overcome obstacles that stand in the way of accessing foreign markets.
  - Sixteen eligible small businesses will be selected in three target industries and will receive $20,000 in STEP funds throughout the course of the fiscal year to promote export growth. These companies will be in a start-to-finish STEP program for the duration of the federal fiscal year.
- A total of 7,687 companies exported goods from Virginia locations in 2011. Of these, 6,619 (86.1 percent) were small and medium-sized enterprises

Virginia Data Points

- SMEs generated over one-quarter (29.2 percent) of Virginia's total exports of merchandise in 2011.
- Export-supported jobs linked to manufacturing accounted for an estimated 3.6 percent of Virginia's total private-sector employment. One-fifth (20.3 percent) of all manufacturing workers in Virginia depended on exports for their jobs (2011 data latest available)
- Top 10 contractors receiving the largest contract awards (fiscal year 2009) (in thousands):
  - Northrop Grumman Corporation - $5,327,736
  - Booz Allen Hamilton Inc - $1,624,866
  - Evergreen International Airline - $1,322,676
  - Science Applications International - $1,141,060
  - General Dynamics Corporation - $1,113,752
  - Caci International Inc. - $1,047,246
  - Lockheed Martin Corporation - $998,859
  - VSE Corporation - $725,714
  - Global Linguist Solutions LLC - $723,126
  - Computer Sciences Corporation - $534,539
- The state's largest market for exports was Canada. Virginia posted merchandise exports of $3.2 billion to Canada in 2012, 17.5 percent of the state’s total merchandise exports. Canada was followed by China ($2 billion), the United Kingdom ($1.1 billion), Mexico ($1.1 billion), and Germany ($922 million).

Virginia Data Points

- The state's largest merchandise export category was chemicals, which accounted for $3 billion of Virginia's total merchandise exports in 2012. Other top merchandise exports were transportation equipment ($2.4 billion), computer & electronic products ($2.4 billion), machinery ($1.8 billion), and food & kindred products ($1.2 billion).
- In 2012, the following metropolitan areas in Virginia recorded merchandise exports: Richmond ($4.3 billion), Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News ($2.7 billion, portions of this MSA are shared with one or more other states), Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford ($844 million), Roanoke($717 million), Lynchburg ($463 million), Winchester($284 million, portions of this MSA are shared with one or more other states), Danville ($273 million), Charlottesville($242 million) and Harrisonburg ($158 million).

Virginia Data Points

- Top Medical Schools
  - University of Virginia* (#19, U.S. News Best Medical Schools: Primary Care, #25, U.S. News Best Medical Schools: Research, Charlottesville, Virginia)
  - Virginia Commonwealth University (#69, U.S. News Best Medical Schools: Research, #76, U.S. News Best Medical Schools: Primary Care, Richmond, Virginia)
  - Eastern Virginia Medical School (#63, U.S. News Best Medical Schools: Primary Care, Norfolk, Virginia)
  - Edward Via College of Osteopathic Medicine – (Blacksburg, Virginia)
- Top Engineering Schools
  - Virginia Tech (#24, U.S. News Best Engineering Grad Schools, Blacksburg, Virginia)
  - University of Virginia* (#39, U.S. News Best Engineering Grad Schools, Charlottesville, Virginia)
  - George Mason University (#114, U.S. News Best Engineering Grad Schools, Fairfax, Virginia)
  - Virginia Commonwealth University (#144, U.S. News Best Engineering Grad Schools, Richmond, Virginia)
  - Old Dominion University* (Norfolk, Virginia)
- Top Chaplain Schools
  - Eastern Mennonite University (Harrisonburg, Virginia)
  - Roanoke College (Salem, Virginia)
  - Liberty University (Lynchburg, Virginia)

*Indicates university with NROTC program

Virginia Data Points

- Ten ships have borne the name USS *Virginia*:
  - The first USS *Virginia*, authorized by the Continental Navy in 1776 as a 28-gun sailing frigate, was launched and commissioned in 1777. In 1778 she was captured by the British and later recommissioned as the HMS *Virginia*.
  - The second USS *Virginia*—a schooner built in 1797 for the United States Revenue Cutter Service at Portsmouth, Va.—was transferred to the Navy for use in the undeclared naval war against France in 1798. In 1799 she was declared unfit for naval service and returned to Revenue Cutter Service.
  - The third USS *Virginia* was one of nine, 74-gun warships authorized by Congress in 1816. She was kept on the stocks as part of a naval policy discouraging launching or commissioning the "74s" except when the national interest clearly required it. *Virginia* remained in Boston until she was broken up there starting in 1874.
  - The fourth USS *Virginia* was originally the British merchantman Pet built at Dumbarton, Scotland, in 1861. Throughout her career she was a blockader and captured numerous ships. She was sold at public auction in 1865.
  - The fifth USS *Virginia* (BB-13), lead ship of a class of 14,948-ton battleships, was built at Newport News, Virginia and commissioned in 1906. When the United States entered World War I in 1917, *Virginia* was out of commission, receiving repairs at the Boston Navy Yard. USS *Virginia* was transferred to the War Department in 1923 and sunk in aerial bombing tests off the North Carolina coast a month later.

Virginia Data Points

- Continued…:
  - The sixth USS *Virginia* (SP-274), a 98-foot motor boat built in 1910 for use as a pleasure craft, was purchased by the Navy in 1917, and placed in commission as USS *Virginia* (SP-274). The craft operated on the Great Lakes for her entire Navy career.
  - The seventh USS *Virginia* (SP-746), a 61' 6" motor boat, was built in 1906. In 1917 she was leased by the Navy for World War I patrol service. Placed in commission as USS *Virginia* (SP-746), the craft was based at Machias, Maine, until returned to her owner in January 1919.
  - The eighth USS *Virginia* (SP-1965), a 61-foot section patrol boat built at Norfolk, Virginia in 1902 as a pleasure craft, was leased by the Navy and converted to a patrol craft in 1917. She was assigned to the Fifth Naval District and operated in the Norfolk area for the remainder of World War I until returned to her owner in 1919.
  - The ninth USS *Virginia* (CGN 38) was the lead ship of a class of four nuclear powered guided missile cruisers commissioned in 1976. She totaled nine deployments and was active in Northern Europe for NATO exercises, Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm, and in the war against drugs. She was decommissioned in 1994 and currently lies scrapped in Puget Sound Naval Shipyard.
  - The tenth USS *Virginia* (SSN 774) is the lead ship of the *Virginia* class of nuclear-powered attack submarines. Commissioned in 2004, she was designed for battlespace dominance across a broad spectrum of regional and littoral missions as well as open-ocean, "blue water" missions. The USS *Virginia* (SSN 774) is still active.

Virginia Data Points

- Virginia is proud to be home to 49 Medal of Honor recipients that span from the Civil War to the Vietnam War:
  - Cook First Class Daniel Atkins received a Medal of Honor for distinguished and heroic conduct while serving on board the USS *Cushing*, 11 February 1898. Showing gallant conduct, Ship's Cook First Class Atkins attempted to save the life of the late Ensign Joseph C. Breckenridge, U.S. Navy, who fell overboard at sea from that vessel on this date.
  - Commander Richard Evenly Byrd, Jr. received a Medal of Honor for distinguishing himself by courage and intrepidity at the risk of his life on 9 May 1926, in demonstrating that it is possible for aircraft to travel in continuous flight from a now inhabited portion of the earth over the North Pole and return.
  - Hospitalman Francis Colton Hammond received a Medal of Honor for gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as a Medical Corpsman serving with the First Battalion, Fifth Marines, FIRST Marine Division (Reinforced), in action against enemy aggressor forces in Korea on the night of 26 - 27 March 1953. During a counterattack against a superior hostile force occupying ground on a contested outpost far in advance of the main line of resistance, Hospital Corpsman Hammond's platoon was subjected to a murderous barrage of hostile mortar and artillery fire, followed by a vicious assault by onrushing enemy troops. Hospital Corpsman Hammond moved among Marines and, although critically wounded himself, valiantly continued to administer aid to the other wounded throughout a four-hour period. When the unit was ordered to withdraw, he directed the evacuation of casualties and remained in the fire-swept area to assist the corpsmen of the relieving unit until he was struck by a round of enemy mortar fire and fell, mortally wounded.

Arkansas Data Points

- The United States is increasing US exports in the coming years with aggressive goals, and with 95 percent of the world's consumers outside U.S. borders, increasing exports is an important way to spur the economy. The Navy plays a critical role in achieving these objectives.
- **Six** of the Fortune 500 ranked companies are based in cities in Arkansas with Wal-Mart Stores and Tyson Foods ranked in the top 100 (ranked in revenues):
  - Wal-Mart Stores, Tyson Foods, Murphy Oil, Dillard's, Windstream, J.B. Hunt Transport Services
- The Navy has a visibly low presence in Arkansas with nearly 500 Navy personnel employed, including active duty and civilian personnel. However, the importance the Navy plays through making the waterways safe for exports is critical to the state and national economy. It's a chain reaction – the Navy makes it possible for goods to be delivered overseas, including Arkansas's export shipments of merchandise which in 2012 totaled $4.5 billion.
- Arkansas received $320,358 in federal funding through the Small Business Administration's State Trade Export Promotion (STEP) grant program, designed to support local and state businesses' efforts to overcome obstacles that stand in the way of accessing foreign markets.
  - The Arkansas STEP project will undertake three important efforts:1) implementation of an overall exporting program to assist eligible small business concerns in Arkansas; 2) participation by small businesses in high-quality outbound and inbound trade missions and sales trips coordinated by World Trade Center Arkansas (WTC AR); and 3) enabling of WTC AR to serve as a resource for Arkansas small businesses in foreign trade and exporting activities to align with and represent the U.S. Department of Commerce's interests to receive education, training, and related services in preparation for increased foreign trade and exporting.

Arkansas Data Points

- A total of 2,285 companies exported goods from Arkansas locations in 2011. Of those, 1,783 (78 percent) were small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with fewer than 500 employees.
- SMEs generated nearly one-third (32.1 percent) of Arkansas' total exports of merchandise in 2011.
- Export-supported jobs linked to manufacturing accounted for an estimated 5.7 percent of Arkansas’ total private-sector employment. One-seventh (14.1 percent) of all manufacturing workers in Arkansas depended on exports for their jobs (2011 data latest available).
- Top 10 contractors receiving the largest contract awards (fiscal year 2009) (in thousands):
  - General Dynamics Corporation - $225,262
  - Tyson Foods, Inc. - $136,811
  - Washington Group International - $135,683
  - VA Technologie Aktiengesellsch - $28,156
  - Royal Bridge, Inc. - $22,846
  - Yates Companies Inc. - $22,440
  - Armtec Countermeasures Company - $17,628
  - Lockheed Martin Corporation - $12,801
  - DTC Engineers & Constructors - $12,413
  - Souter Construction Coinc - $11,686

Arkansas Data Points

- The state's largest export market was Canada. Arkansas posted merchandise exports of $1.7 billion to Canada in 2012, 21.7 percent of the state’s total merchandise exports. Canada was followed by Mexico ($647 million), China ($719 million), France ($365 million), and Brazil ($361 million).
- The state's largest merchandise export category was transportation equipment, which accounted for $2.1 billion of Arkansas's total merchandise exports in 2012. Other top merchandise exports were chemicals ($925 million), food & kindred products ($769 million), machinery ($713 million) and primary metal manufactures ($569 million).
- In 2012, the following metropolitan areas in Arkansas recorded merchandise exports: Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway ($2.4 billion), Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers ($668 million, portions of this MSA are shared with one or more other states), Fort Smith ($503 million, portions of this MSA are shared with one or more other states), Pine Bluff ($281 million), Jonesboro ($128 million) and Hot Springs ($88 million).

Arkansas Data Points

- Top Medical Schools
  - University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences – (Fayetteville, Arkansas)
- Top Engineering Schools
  - University of Arkansas – Fayetteville (#109, U.S. News Best Engineering Grad Schools)
- Top Chaplain Schools
  - Harding University (Searcy, Arkansas)
  - John Brown University (Siloam Springs, Arkansas)
  - Oauchita Baptist University (Arkadelphia, Arkansas)
  - Ecclesia College (Springdale, Arkansas)

*No NROTC programs in Arkansas

Arkansas Data Points

- Four ships have borne the name USS *Arkansas:*
  - The first USS *Arkansas*—a wooden-hulled, barkentine-rigged, screw steamer built at Philadelphia in 1863 as Tonawanda—was purchased by the Navy at Philadelphia on 27 June 1863 and was commissioned in the Philadelphia Navy Yard on 29 June 1863. Assigned to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, the new steamer reported for duty on 10 October 1863. She was given the task of maintaining communications with and carrying supplies to the Union warships which were stationed on blockade duty along the coast of Texas. Throughout her naval career, she alternated with USS *Augusta Dinsmore* on logistic cruises which took them as far south as Brownsville, Tex. On 27 September 1864, while steaming in the gulf on one of these supply runs, *Arkansas* encountered the schooner *Watchful* sailing from New York to Matamoras, Mexico, with a cargo of lumber and petroleum. Her master claimed that his ship had begun leaking; and he, therefore, had changed course to New Orleans to seek repairs. However, when the schooner's cargo was examined, crates of arms were hidden under the lumber and the vessel was seized. After the collapse of the Confederacy, *Arkansas* departed New Orleans on 5 June 1865 and sailed north to Portsmouth, N.H. She was decommissioned in the Navy yard there on 30 June 1865 and was sold at public auction on 20 July 1865 to Mr. George S. Leach of Portsmouth. Redocumented as *Tonawanda* on 1 August 1865, the steamer served as a coastal merchantman until she was stranded on Grecian Shoals, Fla., on 28 March 1866 and was lost.

Arkansas Data Points

- Continued…:
  - The second USS *Arkansas* (BM-7) was a single-turreted “New Navy” monitor and one of the last monitors built for the United States Navy, and was laid down 14 November 1899 by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. She was launched 10 November 1900 and commissioned as *Arkansas* on 28 October 1902. After shakedown, *Arkansas’* first duty was with the U.S. Naval Academy as an instruction and cruise ship for midshipmen. She was then assigned to the Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet, and cruised off the east coast, in the Gulf of Mexico, and in the West Indies. She continued to make summer practice cruises with midshipmen, and in 1906 was again assigned to the Naval Academy for instructional purposes. Renamed *Ozark* on 2 March 1909, she was assigned to the District of Columbia Naval Militia from 26 June 1910 to 6 March 1913. Later that month she began refitting in Norfolk as a submarine tender and began duties as a tender on 12 July. After special duty in Mexican waters during most of 1914, she participated in Atlantic Fleet maneuvers in 1915 and operated in the Chesapeake Bay area in 1916. *Ozark* was ordered to SubDiv 6, Atlantic Fleet, 6 April 1917 and soon proceeded to Tampico, Mexico where she cruised off the coast protecting American and Allied interests. She sailed for New Orleans 18 December 1918 after which she cruised off Key West, Central America and the Panama Canal Zone. She was decommissioned in Philadelphia on 20 August and sold for scrapping 26 January 1922.
  - The third USS *Arkansas* (BB-33), a 26,000 ton *Wyoming*-class battleship, was built at Camden, New Jersey by the New York Shipbuilding Corporation. She was launched on 14 January 1911 and was commissioned at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on 17 September 1912. She was part of the U.S. battleship squadron attached to the British Grand Fleet during World War I, Battleship Division Nine. During World War II she escorted convoys in the Atlantic and bombarded shore targets during the invasions of Normandy, Iwo Jima and Okinawa. On 25 July 1946, the battleship was sunk by the underwater nuclear test Baker at Bikini Atoll. Decommissioned on 29 July, *Arkansas* was struck from the Naval Vessel Register on 15 August. The ship lies inverted in about 180 feet of water at the bottom of Bikini Lagoon.

Arkansas Data Points

- Continued…:
  - The fourth USS *Arkansas* (CGN-41) was laid down on 17 January 1977 at Newport News, Va., by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. and launched on 21 October 1978. She was commissioned on 18 October 1980. For the first couple of years, she underwent training operations and certifications until 10 November 1982, when *Arkansas* embarked upon her first tour of duty with the Sixth Fleet, completing the transatlantic voyage on 30 November and then setting out across the Mediterranean bound for the coast of Lebanon. On 3 January 1983, the *Arkansas* collided with the Italian merchantman *Megara Ilea* in the Strait of Messina and was slightly damaged on the port side. The guided-missile cruiser embarked upon the first tour of duty with the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea on 10 November 1982. *Arkansas* served almost three months in the Indian Ocean, primarily in the Arabian Sea, and **was the first nuclear-powered vessel ever to pass through the Suez Canal**. A post-deployment stand down kept her in port at Alameda through the end of 1984 and into February of 1985. Between 17 and 19 February, *Arkansas* sailed north to Bremerton for a four-month restricted availability during which she was armed with Tomahawk cruise missiles and the Phalanx close-in air defense system. Back at Alameda on 25 June, the guided-missile cruiser resumed training operations out of her home port soon thereafter. The usual exercises, inspections and examinations kept her busy through the summer and fall of 1985. On 7 December, the warship began preparations for overseas movement. By mid-March 1986, after visits to Subic Bay and Singapore, she made her way across the Indian Ocean to Karachi, Pakistan. The guided-missile cruiser called at Karachi between 15 and 20 March then resumed her voyage to the Arabian Sea. Once more, *Arkansas* patrolled the waters of the troubled Middle East. During the months of May and June, *Arkansas* served with Enterprise (CVN-65) and Truxtun (CGN-35) off the coast of Libya in the wake of the air strikes launched on that country by the United States in reprisal for terrorist activity against Americans. She arrived back in her home port of Alameda on 13 August and remained there until late September. Early in October the warship resumed local operations along the west coast for the rest of 1986. In May 1991, *Arkansas* deployed to the Persian Gulf as part of the Abraham Lincoln carrier battle group. In 1996 *Arkansas* part of the *Carl Vinson* carrier battle group off the coast of Iraq and participated in the Rugged Nautilus

Arkansas Data Points

- Arkansas is proud to be home to 11 Medal of Honor recipients that span from the Civil War to the Vietnam War:
  - Seaman William J. Franks received a Medal of Honor for extraordinary heroism in action while serving on board the USS *Marmora* off Yazoo City, Mississippi, 5 March 1864. Embarking from the *Marmora* with a 12-pound howitzer mounted on a field carriage, Seaman Franks landed with the gun and crew in the midst of heated battle and, bravely stood by his gun despite enemy rifle fire.
  - Lieutenant [then Lieutenant, Junior Grade] Nathan Green Gordon received a Medal of Honor for extraordinary heroism above and beyond the call of duty as commander of a Catalina patrol plane serving with Patrol Squadron Thirty-Four (VPB-34), in rescuing personnel of the U.S. Army Fifth Air Force shot down in combat over Kavieng Harbor in the Bismarck Sea, 15 February 1944. On air alert in the vicinity of Vitu Islands, Lieutenant Gordon unhesitatingly responded to a report of the crash and flew boldly into the harbor, defying close-range fire from enemy shore guns to make three separate landings in full view of the Japanese and pick up nine men, several of them injured. With his flying boat dangerously overloaded, he made a takeoff and set a course for base, only to receive the report of another group stranded in a rubber life raft 600 yards from the enemy shore. Promptly turning back, he again risked his life to set his plane down under direct fire of the heaviest defenses of Kavieng and took aboard six more survivors, making his fourth takeoff with 15 rescued officers and men. Lieutenant Gordon prevented certain death or capture of United States airmen by the Japanese.
  - Pharmacist's Mate Third Class Jack Williams, United States Naval Reserve, received a Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Medical Corpsman with the Third Battalion Twenty-Eighth Marines, FIFTH Marine Division, during the occupation of Iwo Jima, Volcano Islands, on 3 March 1945. Moving forward on the frontlines under intense enemy small-arms fire to assist a Marine wounded in a fierce grenade battle, Pharmacist's Mate Third Class Williams dragged the man to an area where he could administer first aid. While kneeling and using his own body as a screen from the sustained fire, he was struck in the abdomen and groin three times by hostile rifle fire. He quickly recovered and completed administering aid before applying battle

Tennessee Data Points

- The United States is increasing U.S. exports in the coming years with aggressive goals, and with 95 percent of the world's consumers outside U.S. borders, increasing exports is an important way to spur the economy. The Navy plays a critical role in achieving these objectives.
- **Nine** of the Fortune 500 ranked companies are based in cities in Tennessee with FedEx and HCA Holdings ranked in the top 100 (ranked in revenues):
  - FedEx, HCA Holdings, International Paper, Dollar General, Community Health Systems, Unum Group, AutoZone, Eastman Chemical, Vanguard Health Systems
- The Navy has a strong presence in Tennessee with almost 4,700 Navy personnel employed, including active duty and civilian personnel and one installation. The importance the Navy plays through making the waterways safe for exports is critical to the state and national economy. It's a chain reaction – the Navy makes it possible for goods to be delivered overseas, including Tennessee's export shipments of merchandise which in 2012 totaled $31.1 billion.
- Georgia received $604,551 in federal funding through the Small Business Administration's State Trade Export Promotion (STEP) grant program, designed to support local and state businesses' efforts to overcome obstacles that stand in the way of accessing foreign markets.
  - The Tennessee Trade Program, or TNTrade, is intended to provide small and diverse businesses with the tools necessary to enter new and expand existing export markets. This initiative will continue to engage and empower companies seeking to increase exports with (1) the launch of TNTrade Academy; (2) a new focus on the role that international offices administer on behalf of Tennessee; (3) an expansion of international and domestic public relations strategy and marketing efforts around Tennessee's exports and its potential; and (4) creating closer ties with Tennessee colleges and universities to leverage common international goals.
- A total of 7,179 companies exported goods from Tennessee locations in 2011. Of those, 5,980 (83.3 percent) were small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), with fewer than 500 employees.

Tennessee Data Points

- SMEs generated over one-sixth (16.9 percent) of Tennessee's total exports of merchandise in 2011.
- Export-supported jobs linked to manufacturing accounted for an estimated 6.3 percent of Tennessee's total private-sector employment. Nearly one-quarter (22.8 percent) of all manufacturing workers in Tennessee depended on exports for their jobs (2011 data latest available).
- Top 10 contractors receiving the largest contract awards (fiscal year 2009) (in thousands):
  - Fedex Corp. - $1,506,267
  - Aerospace Testing Alliance - $297,385
  - Kilgore Flares Company LLC - $75,509
  - BAE Systems PLC - $69,431
  - American Ordnance LLC - $55,768
  - ECI Defense Group, Inc. - $35,700
  - Jacobs Engineering Group Inc.- $34,138
  - Tennessee Apparel Corp. - $33,708
  - C J Mahan Construction Company - $33,506
  - Security Signals, Inc.- $31,249
- The state's largest export market was Canada. Tennessee posted merchandise exports of $8.7 billion to Canada in 2012, 27.8 percent of the state’s total merchandise exports. Canada was followed by Mexico ($4.2 billion), China ($2.2 billion), Japan ($1.8 billion), and Belgium ($1.3 billion).

Tennessee Data Points

- The state's largest merchandise export category was transportation equipment, which accounted for $6 billion of Tennessee's total merchandise exports in 2012. Other top merchandise exports were computer and electronic products ($4.7 billion), chemicals ($4.7 billion), miscellaneous manufactures ($3.7 billion), and machinery manufactures ($3 billion).
- In 2012, the following metropolitan areas in Tennessee recorded merchandise exports: Memphis ($11.4 billion, portions of this MSA are shared with one or more other states), Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin ($6.4 billion), Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol ($4.1 billion, portions of this MSA are shared with one or more other states), Knoxville ($2.7 billion), Chattanooga ($1.8 billion, portions of this MSA are shared with one or more other states), Jackson ($397 million), Morristown ($345 million), Clarksville ($326 million, portions of this MSA are shared .

Tennessee Data Points

- Top Medical Schools
  - Vanderbilt University* (#14, U.S. News Best Medical Schools: Research, #43, U.S. News Best Medical Schools: Primary Care, Nashville, Tennessee)
  - University of Tennessee Health Science Center (#78, U.S. News Best Medical Schools: Research, #49, U.S. News Best Medical Schools: Primary Care, Memphis, Tennessee)
  - Lincoln Memorial University – (Harrogate, Tennessee)
  - East Tennessee State University – (Johnson City, Tennessee)
  - Meharry Medical College – (Nashville, Tennessee)
- Top Engineering Schools
  - University of Tennessee – Knoxville (#67, U.S. News Best Engineering Grad Schools)
  - Tennessee State University* -- (Nashville, Tennessee)
  - Tennessee Technological University – (Cookeville, Tennessee)
  - University of Memphis*
- Top Chaplain Schools
  - Vanderbilt University* -- (Nashville, Tennessee)
  - Sewanee: The University of the South – (Sewanee, Tennessee)
  - Memphis Theological Seminary
  - Martin Methodist College – (Pulaski, Tennessee)
  - Tennessee Temple University – (Chattanooga, Tennessee)

*Indicates university with NROTC program

Tennessee Data Points

- Six ships have borne the name USS *Tennessee:*
  - The first U.S. warship named *Tennessee* was a 1275-ton (burden) wooden-hulled side-wheel steamship that was built at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1853. Prior to the Civil War she was employed in commercial service. Caught at New Orleans, Louisiana, after the conflict began, she was seized there by Confederate authorities in January 1862 and may have been used to run the Federal Blockade during the next month. When Federal forces captured *New Orleans* in April, *Tennessee* was also taken. Soon purchased by the United States Navy, she was commissioned as USS *Tennessee* in May 1862. She was employed in the Gulf of Mexico on blockade, supply and dispatch duties for almost all of the remaining portion of the Civil War. Among her activities were the capture of several sailing blockade runners; participation in an action at White Hall Point, Louisiana, on 10 July 1863 and in the campaign to capture the entrances of Mobile Bay in August 1864. Once the U.S. Navy had taken the former Confederate ironclad *Tennessee* into its own service, the Navy's older *Tennessee* needed renaming. Accordingly, at the beginning of September 1864 she became USS *Mobile*. During the last months of 1864 and into 1865, *Mobile* continued her service in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. However, her increasing need for repairs, some of it caused by age and some by severe storm damage received off the Rio Grande in late 1864, led to her decommissioning. Sold in March 1865, the steamship returned to commercial employment under the name Republic. On 25 October 1865 she was lost in a hurricane off Savannah, Georgia.

Tennessee Data Points

- Continued…:
  - The second USS *Tennessee*, originally CSS Tennessee, was a 1273-ton ironclad ram built at Selma, Alabama. Launched in February 1863, her outfitting was completed at Mobile, where she was commissioned in February 1864. As flagship of Admiral Franklin Buchanan, she was by far the strongest unit of the naval part of the defenses of Mobile Bay. To counter her, the Federal Navy had to bring ironclad monitors to the Gulf of Mexico. On 5 August 1864, *Tennessee* battled against Rear Admiral David Glasgow Farragut's fleet as it steamed past Forts Morgan and Gaines into Mobile Bay. Though she was able to inflict some damage on the Federal ships, Farragut successfully entered the Bay and anchored beyond the reach of the Confederate forts' guns. Admiral Buchanan then took his ship up toward the Union warships, engaging them in an intense battle that ended with *Tennessee* surrounded by her enemies and battered into surrender. The former Confederate ironclad was promptly taken into the Union Navy as USS *Tennessee*. With her combat damage quickly repaired, she was employed during operations to capture Fort Morgan later in August. In the autumn of 1864, *Tennessee* was sent to New Orleans, Louisiana, for further repairs. She subsequently served with the U.S. Navy's Mississippi Squadron until after the end of the Civil War. Decommissioned in August 1865, USS *Tennessee* was sold for scrapping in November 1867.
  - The third USS *Tennessee*, originally USS *Madawaska*, was a screw frigate built of wood at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and launched 8 July 1865. Powered by two Ericsson vibrating lever engines, *Madawaska* departed New York City for sea trials 14 January 1867, Comdr. Francis A. Roe in command. She was renamed *Tennessee* 15 May 1869 and timbered up to the necessary height to allow a spar deck to be installed. She was fitted with new compound back acting engines capable of developing 3,200 horsepower. She carried 380 tons of coal but she was also rigged for sail. Her duties included service as flagship of the Asiatic Squadron under Rear Adm. William Reynolds, with Capt. William W. Low in command. By 1879 she was flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron under Rear Adm. Robert W. Wyman, with Capt. David B. Harmony in command. On 15 February 1881 at New Orleans, Louisiana, Seaman George Low jumped overboard and rescued a fellow sailor from drowning, for which he was awarded the Medal of Honor. USS *Tennessee* was sold 15 September 1886 to Burdett Pond of Meriden, Conn.

Tennessee Data Points

- Continued…:
  - The fourth USS *Tennessee* (ACR-10), first of a class of four 14,500 ton armored cruisers, was built at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was commissioned in July 1906 and in November of that year escorted President Theodore Roosevelt when he voyaged to Panama to visit the great canal then under construction there. She went to the Pacific in 1907, remaining for two and a half years as a unit of the powerful armored cruiser squadron then serving in that region. In May 1910, en route back to the eastern U.S., she visited Argentina during that nation's independence celebration. On her next assignment, *Tennessee* carried President William Howard Taft on an inspection of Panama Canal progress. She operated in the western Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico areas during the rest of 1910 and the first months of 1911. Decommissioned in June, she was refitted with a new "cage" foremast while undergoing overhaul at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, Kittery, Maine. In October 1912, the big cruiser steamed to the eastern Mediterranean, where she protected American interests and transported refugees during the Middle Eastern turmoil that accompanied the First Balkan War. In August 1915, she carried Marines from the U.S. to Haiti, and from then until February 1916 was actively involved in the effort to establish order in that nation. Late in May 1916 she was renamed *Memphis*, allowing reassignment of her original name to a planned new battleship. During the early summer the cruiser took Marine reinforcements to the Dominican Republic, also suffering from revolutionary violence. On 29 August 1916, while at anchor off Santo Domingo, USS *Memphis* was driven ashore by a tsunami. She lost more than three-dozen crewmen in the tragedy and was battered beyond reasonable prospect of repair. Left where she lay, the wreck of USS *Memphis* was sold in 1922, but was not actually broken up until 1938.

Tennessee Data Points

- Continued…:
  - The fifth USS *Tennessee* (BB-43), a 32,300-ton battleship, was built at the New York Navy Yard. Commissioned in June 1920, she operated in the Atlantic area for a year and then transferred to the U.S. Pacific coast, where she was based for nearly two decades. As a unit of the Battleship Force, she participated in regular training and fleet exercises, winning the "E" for excellence in gunnery during the mid-1920s. With tensions with Japan rising, her base was moved to Pearl Harbor in 1940. On 7 December 1941, *Tennessee* was one of eight battleships present when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. Moored inboard of USS *West Virginia* (BB-48), she was hit by two bombs, which damaged two of her four gun turrets, and was scorched by burning oil from the sunken USS *Arizona*. In late December, after temporary repairs, *Tennessee* steamed to the Puget Sound Navy Yard, Washington, for an overhaul. From February through August 1942, she operated off the U.S. west coast, then briefly went to Pearl Harbor before returning to Puget Sound for extensive modernization where her appearance, weapons, combat systems and protection considerably enhanced. In May 1943 she moved up to the Aleutians area, where her 14-inch guns bombarded Kiska when that island was invaded in August. During the next year, from November 1943 into September 1944, she participated in bombardments of Tarawa, Kwajalein, Eniwetok, New Ireland, Saipan (where she was damaged by Japanese counter-fire), Guam, Tinian, Anguar and Pelieu. In October, *Tennessee's* guns pounded the Leyte invasion area as U.S. forces returned to the Philippines, and, on the night of 24-25 October, she helped sink the Japanese battleship Yamashiro in the Battle of Surigao Strait. After a Stateside overhaul, Tennessee supported the Iwo Jima operation in February and March 1945, firing nearly 1400 fourteen-inch and over 6000 five-inch shells at targets on the small, but fiercely defended island. Beginning in late March, she bombarded Okinawa. Hit by a suicide plane on 12 April, *Tennessee* remained in action until 1 May, when she went to Ulithi for repairs, then returned to Okinawa to continue her gunfire support during June. In July and August, she operated in the waters off China. Following Japan's surrender, the battleship took part in the occupation effort before returning to the United States via the Cape of Good Hope, arriving at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, Pennsylvania, early December 1946 and was decommissioned in February 1947. USS *Tennessee* was part of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet for

Tennessee Data Points

- Continued…:
  - The sixth USS *Tennessee* (SSBN-734) is an Ohio-class ballistic missile submarine that has been in commission since 1988. She is the fourth ship and first submarine of the U.S. Navy to be named for the state of Tennessee. Her construction was authorized in fiscal year 1980, and the contract to build her was awarded to the Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics Corporation in Groton, Connecticut, on 7 January 1982. Her keel was laid down there on 9 June 1986. She was launched on 13 December 1986, sponsored by Mrs. Landess Kelso, and commissioned on 17 December 1988, with Captain D. Witzenburg in command of the Blue Crew and Captain Kenneth D. Barker in command of the Gold Crew. She was the first submarine to be commissioned capable of firing the Trident II ballistic missile.

Tennessee Data Points

- Tennessee is proud to be home to 32 Medal of Honor recipients that span from the Civil War to the Vietnam War:
  - Chief Watertender Robert Earl Bonney received a Medal of Honor for extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession while serving on board the USS *Hopkins*. Chief Watertender Bonney displayed extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession on the occasion of the accident to one of the boilers of that vessel, 14 February 1910.
  - Pharmacist's Mate First Class John Harlan Willis received a Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Platoon Corpsman serving with the Third Battalion, Twenty-Seventh Marines, FIFTH Marine Division, during operations against enemy Japanese forces on Iwo Jima, Volcano Islands, 28 February 1945. Constantly exposed by mortar fire from the enemy's cross-island defenses, Pharmacist's Mate First Class Willis administered first aid to the many Marines wounded during the close-in fighting until he himself was struck by shrapnel and was ordered back to the battle-aid station. Without waiting for official medical release, he quickly returned to his company and, during a savage hand-to-hand enemy counterattack, advanced to the frontlines under mortar and sniper fire to aid a Marine lying wounded in a shellhole. Completely unmindful of his own danger as the Japanese intensified their attack, Willis calmly continued to administer blood plasma to his patient, promptly returning the first hostile grenade which landed in the shell-hole while he was working and hurling back seven more in quick succession before the ninth one exploded in his hand and instantly killed him.

Tennessee Data Points

- Continued…:
  - Hospital Corpsman Second Class David Robert Ray received a Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Hospital Corpsman Second Class with Battery D, Second Battalion, Twenty-Second Marines, THIRD Marine Division (Reinforced), Fleet Marine Force, at Phu Loc 6, near An Hoa, Republic of Vietnam, on 19 March 1969. During the early morning hours, enemy forces launched an assault and succeeded in effecting a penetration of the barbed-wire perimeter. The enemy fire caused numerous casualties among the Marines who had immediately manned their howitzers during the rocket and mortar attack. Undaunted by the hostile fire, Hospital Corpsman Second Class Ray rendered emergency medical treatment to the wounded. Although seriously wounded himself while administering first aid to a Marine casualty, he refused medical aid and continued his lifesaving efforts. While he was bandaging and attempting to comfort another wounded Marine, Hospital Corpsman Second Class Ray was forced to battle two enemy soldiers who attacked his position, personally killing one and wounding the other. Rapidly losing his strength as a result of his severe wounds, he nonetheless managed to move through the hail of enemy fire to other casualties. Once again, he was faced with the intense fire of oncoming enemy troops and succeeded in treating the wounded and holding off the enemy until he ran out of ammunition, at which time he sustained fatal wounds.
  - ****During the Civil War, 105 Medals of Honor were awarded for heroic actions “on the ground” in Tennessee**

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